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Daily Press

THE WEATHER.
Showers on Wednesday and Thursday; moderate temperature, light to moderate variable winds.

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NEWPORT NEWS, VA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1909.

PRICE TWO CENTS

SIX THOUSAND COAL MINERS OUT ON STRIKE

West Virginia Operators Demand the Long Ton, and Serious Trouble Follows.

AFFECTS THE KANAWHA FIELDS

Head of the National Union Does Not Approve Action of Workmen Because of Agreement That Existed—There Has Been No Violence and None is Expected.

(By Associated Press.)
CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 25.—More than 6,000 miners went on strike in the Kanawha fields today because the operators demanded the long ton. There was no violence and none is expected.

The strike affects all the mines in the Kanawha district, except on Paint Creek and Cabin Creek, the latter being unorganized.

A report received by local officials today from National President T. L. Lewis stated that he did not approve the strike, because of the Paint Creek agreement.

In the Paint Creek region the union miners have been working under a compromise with the operators.

"DECENCY AGAINST THE OCTOPUS OF LABOR GRAFT"

State's Attorney in Chicago Heaps Denunciation Upon Madden and His Lieutenants.

(By Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, ILL., May 25.—"This is a fight of decency against the octopus of labor graft; it is the fight of clean laboring men against the leaders that have betrayed them for personal profit. New York has wrestled with the monster; San Francisco is fighting with it now. And today Chicago is trying to clean its own tables."

This was part of the denunciation heaped on Martin B. Madden and his two lieutenants in the building trades councils of Chicago in the closing hours of their trial today for accepting money to call off strikes.

The castigation was pronounced by Assistant State Attorney B. J. Short in the first of the closing arguments. The case probably will not reach the jury before Thursday.

The penalty in case of conviction is from one to five years in the penitentiary or a fine of \$2,000 or both.

Madden and his friends are confident of acquittal.

Mr. Short went over the entire testimony, declaring that the State had proved a conspiracy to rob Joseph Klicka by calling a strike without cause in his plant and forcing him to pay \$1,000 to settle it.

MISSISSIPPI BREAKS RECORD ON THE RIVER

Battleship Makes Remarkable Run From Natchez to New Orleans.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW ORLEANS, LA., 25.—Several hours ahead of her schedule and having broken all records for speed on the Mississippi river, the big battleship Mississippi reached the navy yard at 7 o'clock this evening. Having left Natchez at 5 o'clock this morning, the trip was made in the marvelous short time of fourteen hours.

The trip down the river was marked by as much enthusiasm and interest as was exhibited on the journey up. The ship anchored off the coal station at the navy yard tonight and will take on 550 tons of coal tomorrow.

This will carry her to Pensacola, where she will pick up 1,500 tons more for the voyage to Philadelphia. She leaves New Orleans at 5 a. m. Thursday.

INSURANCE MAN JAILED.

W. J. Childers, of Bristol, Accused of Forgery.

BRISTOL, VA., May 25.—W. J. Childers, a prominent young insurance man of Bristol, was arrested today on two warrants charging forgery and embezzlement.

The forgery charge is brought by Alex. Smith, and it is alleged that Childers forged a note for several hundred dollars on a fictitious person which purported to retain a vendor's lien on valuable real estate and sold it to Smith. The charge of the insurance company is that Childers has embezzled funds belonging to it, which he collected as agent.

He gave bond.

CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY AT CHURCH'S BIRTHPLACE

Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly Adjourns to Meet Next Year At Dickson, Tenn.

BENTONVILLE, ARK., May 25.—With plans perfected for the coming year both as to ecclesiastical endeavors and church policy, the 79th assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church was concluded late today, and adjourned to meet in Dickson, Tenn., on the third Thursday in May, 1909, in annual session, and celebrate the centennial of the church at its birthplace.

The sessions have been interesting throughout. The property question, an outgrowth of the assembly of three years ago and the effort to amalgamate with the Presbyterian church of the North, and declaration of members of the Cumberland church as now constituted, to enter into the union, while the all-absorbing topic without the assembly hall had but brief time before it and then only directly. The matter of compromise was not suggested.

As the fund to be used in fighting for the property was subscribed to it is now known that the legal controversy so far as the Cumberland church is concerned must ultimately reach the highest court in the land.

GOOD ROADS AUTOMOBILE SCOUT LEAVES NEW YORK

Party Will Pass Through Virginia on Way to Georgia—Cent by Two Newspapers.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, May 25.—The good roads scout automobile, under the auspices of the New York Herald and the Atlanta Journal, started today on a trip from Herald Square to Atlanta, Ga. Major George Leonard Wood, U. S. A., commanding the department of the East, and a number of prominent automobile manufacturers witnessed the departure.

R. H. Johnson will drive the car. The other passengers were John S. Cohen, managing editor of the Atlanta Journal, a Herald reporter, photographer and a mechanic.

The car will proceed through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, the Carolinas and into Georgia. No effort will be made for speed tests at any point of the trip, the sole object of the expedition being to accumulate information in regard to road improvements, and to conduct a campaign of education for good roads. The car is expected to reach Atlanta in about eight days.

READY TO SURRENDER

Luther Williams Would Go to Washington to Receive Sentence.

Others May Follow Example

Tennessee Prefers That No Effort Be Made to Serve Writ of Arrest in Supreme Court Contempt Case.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—Senator Frazer, of Tennessee, today received a telegram from the attorney of Luther Williams, one of the defendants in the Ed Johnson lynching contempt case, saying that "he would voluntarily come to Washington to receive the sentence of the Supreme Court of the United States, and asking that no effort be made to serve the writ of arrest in Tennessee."

Mr. Frazer thinks that all the defendants will pursue the same course, and that they will surrender themselves if permitted to do so.

The writ of attachment was issued today in the name of the President and is as follows: "Whereas, it has been made to appear to the Supreme Court of the United States that Joseph F. Shipp, Jeremiah Gibson, Luther Williams, Nick Nolan, Henry Padgett and William May have been adjudged by the said court, now in session at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, to be in contempt of said court.

"We, therefore, command you that you attach the said Joseph F. Shipp, Jeremiah Gibson, Luther Williams, Nick Nolan, Henry Padgett and William May, so as to have their bodies before the said Supreme Court of the United States, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the first day of June 1, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, to answer the said court for the said contempt, by them lately committed against it, as it is said, and further, to do and receive whatever said court shall in that behalf consider."

The prevailing opinion among attorneys is that the sentences will not be heavy.

ATLANTA, GA., May 25.—That a speedy settlement is imperative to avoid a very ugly situation in the Georgia Railroad firemen's strike for the seniority of whites over negroes, was the opinion expressed at tonight's conference looking toward a settlement.

United States Commissioner of Labor Neil would make no statement after his conference with General Manager Scott, of the railroad, nor would Vice-President Ball, of the firemen, but from other sources it was learned that both sides had presented arguments of unusual gravity.

ATLANTA, GA., May 25.—How less than 100 striking Georgia Railroad firemen were able to stop practically all train service in a territory 170 miles long and 25 to 10 miles wide, was the knotty problem into which United States Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neil plunged immediately after his arrival here tonight. As a representative of the National Board of Mediation he faced first the race problem, the force behind the strike; second, an announced wish of many persons in this section to have Georgians settle this question of arbitration and, third, the necessity of moving the United States mails immediately.

Within two hours after his arrival Mr. Neil was in private conference with General Manager Scott, of the Georgia Railroad, with no intimation as to when the negotiations might bring results.

Power of the Firemen.
What a remarkable feat this handful of union firemen achieved and what power was behind them became apparent today when a considerable section of this state was compelled to rely on automobiles for passenger, mail and express service and when the transportation of such necessities for life as food dropped back to the methods of a former degree of civilization, namely, to wagons and even pack animals.

The four score firemen alone did not produce this situation. It was the communities which the railroad served that stopped every wheel of the system during the past three days; not the officials of these communities, but a few men who are said to have fighting blood in their veins, who came forward and announced that negro firemen should not be given seniority over white firemen.

Hidden Source of Opinion.
From some hidden source of public opinion these men have up to now made good this racial ultimatum. Few of these men were firemen, some did not even claim to be acquainted with striking firemen and a dozen or more are said to have come from counties lying some distance away.

They effected the tie up without serious attacks of violence, with a few cases of throwing stones, which appeal to have been intended as warnings of what might happen if trains continued to run.

A settlement by arbitration should not be difficult so far as the strikers' demands are concerned, Vice President Ball, of the firemen's organization said today, because the firemen are not trying to exact a hard and fast settlement. They struck because they were not paid for their services and that they are within their legal rights in such action. Upon this one crucial point of the controversy there has as yet been no sign of agreement.

In Continual Conference.
The directors of the road, the general manager and other officials were in almost continual conference today and it was reported that some of the directors strongly favored Governor Smith's proposition for each side to select three Georgians as arbitrators.

Mr. Scott would not say whether this offer would be accepted. The directors include men with local business interests which are liable to be affected unfavorably by a long tie up. Hand cars, automobiles and interurban cars today made little impression upon the 3,000 pounds of delayed mails in the Atlanta post-office. Here and there in the strike district a rural postmaster shouldered

SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE IS IMPERATIVE

Opinion After Conferences is That Only Quick Action Will Avert Ugly Situation.

CENTRAL FIGURES NOT TALKING

Labor Commissioner Neil, General Manager Scott and Vice-President Ball All Silent—Small Number of Firemen Have Tied Up Entire Georgia Railway.

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ed a sack of outgoing mail and after hours of hard work, riding and walking, managed to reach a railroad station not affected by the strike.

Courts May Interfere.
Reports were current that the Federal courts might interfere and place guards on trains in order to get mails through. No such action, however, developed locally. The strikers have announced that they are willing to fire engines to carry mails, but that such engines must carry mails only and not passengers.

Reports that the necessities of life were lacking in some communities caused Governor Smith today to telegraph along the line of the Georgia Railroad inquiring whether there was any food shortage. No replies indicating such a condition were received and numerous reports stated that there was plenty to eat everywhere. Business men, however, complained of serious financial loss.

Every effort is being made to promptly dispatch the mails when train service is resumed. Reports are coming in daily to the department from all along the Georgia Railroad indicating that the lack of mail facilities is proving a source of great inconvenience, not to mention business loss.

Up to the time the cabinet met today not a word had been received by Attorney General Wickersham from District Attorney Edwin, in Georgia, regarding the strike.

The department of justice has given this official a free hand to deal with the situation, but of course it is expected that he will report promptly what measures he has adopted.

Should the dispute attorney secure from the federal court in Atlanta an order restraining the strikers from interfering with the United States mail through the stoppage of trains over the Georgia Railroad, and should there then be the slightest sign of a disposition on the part of the strikers or of their sympathizers in Atlanta or in any of the towns through which the Georgia Railroad runs to resist this order the United States court would be requested to appoint a sufficient number of deputy marshals, either one or a thousand, to accompany the trains and see that the law is enforced.

DETECTIVE CHIEF TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY SHERIFF

Officer in Employ of Railroad Arrested for Threatening to Shoot Rioters.

(By Associated Press.)
AUGUSTA, GA., May 25.—Chief Hewett, of the Savannah Detective Agency, in the employ of the Georgia Railroad, was taken into custody by the sheriff's office this afternoon charged with inciting riot. The road was making up a through freight in its yards and a crowd gathered and began to stone the engine crew. Hewett threatened to shoot but did not fire.

The mayor and the chief of police have issued their notices to the public that here shall be no more unlawful assemblages.

A train of nine wagons is in from Thomson for corn and meat. The trip overland requires ten hours. By rail it is an hour. The postmaster at Thomson secured the mail for that point today by automobile.

No attempt is being made on this end to move trains. All attention is now directed toward Atlanta where General Manager Scott has gone.

GOVERNOR IS HOPEFUL.

Holds First Conference With General Manager Scott.

ATLANTA, GA., May 25.—For the first time since the beginning of the strike General Manager Scott conferred with Governor Smith this evening. Afterward the governor said: "We discussed the situation fully and I am now very hopeful that some steps may be taken which will bring about a speedy adjustment. In the meantime I regard it as of the utmost importance that perfect order should prevail."

Present at this conference were State Attorney General Hart and Joseph B. Cummings, general counsel for the Georgia Railroad.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—The Senate today confirmed the nominations of William Washburn to be a civil service commissioner, succeeding James T. Williams, Jr., who resigned after ten days service on account of his health, and of Harry Groves Connor, of New York, to be United States district judge for Eastern North Carolina.

LOUISIANA SENATORS FOR HIGH SUGAR TARIFF

McEnery Boldly Espouses Protection Theory and Advises Colleagues to Follow His Example.

DEMOCRATS PAY SCANT ATTENTION

Leading Republicans Cheer Southerner, However, By Following Him Closely—Lumber Schedule Temporarily Put Aside—Beveridge Says Taft Stood for Revision Downward.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—The Senate today began the formal consideration of the sugar schedule, but did not approach a vote on it. Instead the time allotted to this schedule was entirely given over to speechmaking, and, strange to say, the two speeches on the subject, while made by Democrats, were in strong advocacy of a high tariff on sugar of all grades.

The speeches were by Senators Foster and McEnery, of Louisiana. Mr. Foster laughingly deprecated the application of the word "protection" to his attitude, but Mr. McEnery boldly espoused the protective theory and openly advised his Democratic friends to follow his example. He declared protection to be in the line of Democratic policy.

Scant Attention From Democrats.
Mr. McEnery was cheered by the careful attention of the leading Republican senators, but his remarks received scant attention from his Democratic colleagues.

The lumber schedule was temporarily put aside in order to permit the committee on finance to make changes in it.

Early in the day Senator Beveridge addressed the senate at some length in support of his contention that President Taft had previous to and after his nomination been a consistent advocate of a downward revision of the tariff.

Would Be Maximum Rate.
He followed the maiden effort of his Democratic colleague, Mr. Shively, who undertook to prove that if the tariff bill now before the Senate should become a law, the rates over which the Senate is wrangling would not constitute the tariff that would go into effect, but that under the maximum and minimum provision the country would find itself operating under the maximum rate, which is 25 per cent. higher than the minimum.

The Senate adjourned at 5 p. m. Foster for "Revenue."

"If the revenue provided in this bill from the importation of sugar," said Mr. Foster, "is necessary for the honest and economical administration of the government, then it should not be disturbed."

A duty he pointed out has been imposed upon sugar by every political party since the foundation of the government, and except in the Walker act, a differentially duty had been imposed upon the different grades of sugar.

Mr. Foster said in the United States sugar is sold cheaper than in any other country on the face of the earth except in England.

Mr. Tillman interrupted to say that sugar ought to yield a revenue, whereupon Mr. Foster laughingly said he did not wish that offensive word "protection" to be used in connection with the revenue.

Under the Dingley act the sugar producing had increased in value from \$4,972,000 to \$45,489,000 in ten years, he said.

In reply to a question by Mr. Tillman, the Louisiana senator declared his belief that if the duty should be taken off sugar the domestic industry would be destroyed.

"Then we farmers will have to pay to keep the industry going," suggested Mr. Tillman. "The cotton growers and the corn growers," responded Mr. Foster, "will have to help support this government, and I see no reason why they should object to doing it through a tax of this kind."

"Like He Used to Steal."
Mr. Tillman insisted that he wanted to buy brown sugar of the kind he used to steal when he was a boy without paying the trust two cents a pound on it.

"Brown sugar," said Senator Smoot, "can be brought from Porto Rico now free of duty if any sale could be found for it. The trouble is there is no demand for it."

Mr. Foster declared that the independent sugar growers were not in collusion with the trust, and that the trust had nothing to do with the sugar production of Louisiana.

Denouncing the trust as having outraged every principle of honesty in trade, he still appealed to the Senate not to strike a blow at the sugar industry in order to punish the trust.

Although a Democrat, Mr. McEnery made no effort to conceal his protectionist predilections. "A tariff for revenue only," he said, "was never contemplated by the builders of our great constitutional structure. Free trade or tariff for revenue has no place in our government. No tariff can be levied without carrying protection in any degree."

"It is gratifying that at this session of Congress we notice a great change of opinion among Democrats, who are voting for a duty on raw materials, although at one time free raw material was considered a cardinal principle of the Democracy. I hope that the conditions of the country, its necessities and the liberality generally that is pervading all classes of the people may dictate to the Democrats the abandonment of all the absurd theories of free trade and cause them to come in with the great body of the people and vote a liberal protection for all the manufacturing interests of the country, to make it as independent as the fathers declared it should be of all foreign nations."

Favors Aldrich Bill.
The Louisiana senator stated that so far as he could discover the Aldrich bill imposed no injury to any Democratic interest. "Nor," he added, "has there been imposed in any of its schedules any burden upon the people."

PRESIDENT ABOLISHES COUNCIL OF FINE ARTS

Congress Failed to Make Appropriations to Carry Out Roosevelt's Scheme.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—The council of fine arts created by President Roosevelt and which was to have charge of the beautification of Washington, to pass upon the designs of government buildings, etc., was abolished by President Taft today in an executive order.

This action was required by the last sundry civil bill, which failed to appropriate for expenses or salaries of any of the commissions created by President Roosevelt without the consent of Congress.

RACES RUN IN DRIZZLE.

Close Finishes in Several of the Norfolk Events.

(By Associated Press.)
NORFOLK, VA., May 25.—Today's races at the Jamestown track were run in a drizzle after the third race, the attendance, however, is still good and interest promises to keep up to the close of the meeting on May 29th.

Several very close finishes were witnessed in today's events. A number of horsemen are making ready to ship to London.

"GO INTO YOUR POCKETS"

Churches Should Let Carnegie and Rockefeller Alone, Says Dr. Steffen.

LARGE SUM FOR NEW CHURCHES

Presbyterian General Assembly Appropriates \$600,000 For Construction of Edifices to Replace Those Taken Away By Court Decision.

(By Associated Press.)
DENVER, COL., May 25.—"Let Rockefeller and Carnegie alone go into your own pockets for college endowments," was the advice of Dr. J. C. Steffen, of Dubuque, Iowa, in an address before the general assembly of the Presbyterian church this afternoon. It was decided that \$600,000 should be spent in the erection of churches in the synod of Tennessee to replace those taken from the church by the decision of the Supreme Court of that State, which held the union of the United States of America and the Cumberland Presbyterian church illegal.

The regular and special reports of the executive committee were accepted after debate.

Objection was made to the appropriation of only \$18,000 to the Tennessee board, but it was pointed out that this sum is \$1,000 in excess of the amount usually appropriated.

Dr. W. L. McEwen offered the report of the board of home missions, showing that the amount received, \$1,978,169, as the largest in the history of the church.

Congressman Bennett, who is a commissioner to the assembly, denied that a majority of the immigrants are idlers and criminals.

South Carolina K. of P.

(By Associated Press.)
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 25.—The grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of South Carolina, began its annual convention here today with a large attendance. Supreme Chancellor H. T. Brown delivered an address on Pythianism. The convention will last two days.

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